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ESTABLISHED 1887

Austria	6,000,000	100	100,000
Bahrain	2,000,000	100	100,000
Burma	20,000,000	100	100,000
Bulgaria	20,000,000	100	100,000
Cambodia	1,000,000	100	100,000
China	1,000,000	100	100,000
Colombia	1,000,000	100	100,000
Denmark	11,000,000	100	100,000
Egypt	1,000,000	100	100,000
Finland	1,000,000	100	100,000
Greece	1,000,000	100	100,000
Iceland	1,000,000	100	100,000
India	1,000,000	100	100,000
Iran	1,000,000	100	100,000
Iraq	1,000,000	100	100,000
Italy	1,000,000	100	100,000
Jordan	1,000,000	100	100,000
Korea	1,000,000	100	100,000
Morocco	1,000,000	100	100,000
Nicaragua	1,000,000	100	100,000
Oman	1,000,000	100	100,000
Pakistan	1,000,000	100	100,000
Romania	1,000,000	100	100,000
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	100	100,000
Sudan	1,000,000	100	100,000
Turkey	1,000,000	100	100,000
Vietnam	1,000,000	100	100,000
Zambia	1,000,000	100	100,000

## EC Economic Summit Falters Amid Holdouts on Farm Deal



French farmers plow the Champ de Mars near the Eiffel Tower on Friday to protest an EC plan to take farmland out of production.

## Aide of Waldheim Calls Panel 'Jewish'

The Associated Press

VIENNA — A former foreign minister and close aide of President Kurt Waldheim said in a television interview this week that the panel that investigated Mr. Waldheim's wartime past was filled with Socialists and Jews.

"The commission, they were not his friends, they were practically all his enemies," said Karl J. Gruber, who as Austrian foreign minister from 1946 to 1953 gave Mr. Waldheim his first diplomatic job.

"The German is a Socialist, the others are of Jewish descent," Mr. Gruber said, referring to the West German historian Manfred Messerschmidt and the five other committee members.

Mr. Gruber's comments caused widespread outrage. Chancellor Franz Vranitzky sent telegrams to

all the commission members apologizing for the remarks. Mr. Vranitzky said the statements "have nothing in the slightest to do with the government's view of your work."

An official from the conservative People's Party, which backs Mr. Waldheim, called Mr. Gruber's remarks "catastrophic."

Mr. Gruber made the comments Thursday in an interview with Italian television. They were broadcast Friday on Austrian radio.

Mr. Gruber, the co-author of a book published to rebut the allegations against Mr. Waldheim, said the president was being attacked because Austria "was not prepared, like the Germans," to pay reparations to Nazi victims.

Austria pays small sums to individuals it deems to have suffered under Nazism, but has not paid reparations to countries such as Israel.

Leaders of Austria's Jewish community said in a statement that Mr. Gruber's remarks expressed "the deepest hatred of Jews."

Mr. Messerschmidt said Friday that he had always considered himself a liberal and never joined any political party. Critics of the commission "should do their research better," he said.

The international panel of historians issued a report Monday saying no evidence could be found that Mr. Waldheim had participated in war crimes during his World War II service in the German Army. But it concluded that Mr. Waldheim knew about atrocities committed by German forces and did nothing to oppose them.

Thousands of people demonstrated Thursday night outside the Vienna Opera House, calling on Mr. Waldheim to resign. The president was a guest at the social event of the year in the capital, the Opera Ball.

Many of the demonstrators carried posters, some of which said, "When will Waldheim go?"

At least three persons, including two police officers, were injured when protesters tossed smoke

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Continued on Page D-2  
BRUSSELS — The European Community summit meeting hovered on the brink of collapse Friday, but Britain and the Netherlands agreed to keep talking about a compromise on farm spending diplomats said.

In a desperate push for a deal to stop the European Community from sliding into financial chaos, Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands again spelled out their demands for tighter controls on EC farm subsidies.

Diplomats said that Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Lubbers had serious reservations about a compromise proposed by the conference chairman, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, and accepted by the other 10 EC members.

But they were said to be anxious not to be blamed for a second summit meeting failure in two months that would block extra funds for the European Community.

Other delegations tried to bring pressure on Mrs. Thatcher by seeking Mr. Lubbers' support as discussion turned to a special system that compensates Britain for its disproportionate contributions to EC finances.

That issue had barely been touched on previously during the meeting, which began Thursday. Mrs. Thatcher was alone in insisting that the rebate mechanism agreed to in 1984 not be weakened.

Mr. Kohl spent Friday in private talks with leaders, trying to salvage an agreement. He met last with Mrs. Thatcher.

While the private discussions continued, other leaders sat idly around the table as hopes slipped away for a compromise to save the EC from bankruptcy.

A West German spokesman said that if no agreement was reached, the entire reform package to prepare the European Community for economic integration by 1992 would have to be scrapped and the process started over again.

The Netherlands, Britain's staunchest ally on agriculture policy, denied having any part in the compromise plan and diplomats accused members of the Dutch delegation of describing the proposal as rubbish.

Since the failure of the last EC summit meeting in Copenhagen in December, the community has relied on emergency financing. If a 1988 budget is not approved, the EC will run out of funds in the late summer.

Britain and the Netherlands insisted that curbing farm subsidies, which account two-thirds of the EC budget and contribute to huge stocks of unwanted food, was the

prime target of the superpower test of wills over what constitutes Soviet territorial waters.

No injury or serious damage resulted from the slight collisions, navy officials said. They added that this was the first time in their mem-



DEFIANT RESPONSE IN HONG KONG — Students at the University of Hong Kong burned copies of a government policy paper on Friday to protest the political reform plan, which calls for legislative elections in 1991 instead of this year. Two dozen students took part and 100 others watched. A coalition plans to rally in the business district Sunday to press for early elections.

## Soviets Bump 2 U.S. Ships in Black Sea

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two Soviet ships deliberately bumped into and then slid along the sides of two U.S. Navy ships on Friday as they sailed through the Black Sea within nine miles of the Crimean coast, according to Pentagon officials.

They described it as a superpower test of wills over what constitutes Soviet territorial waters.

Shortly before 11 A.M., a Soviet spokesman said, one of the Soviet captains sailing eastward off the coast gave this warning by radio to the U.S. ships: "Soviet ships have orders to prevent violation of territorial waters. I am authorized to strike your ship with one of ours."

"We made no response," Captain Gerrish C. Flynn, a navy planning director, said at a briefing at the Pentagon. "Our response was to continue on course and speed,

which is what any prudent mariner would do." Captain Flynn said that a Soviet Badger bomber had flown

## Record Exports In December Helped Narrow U.S. Trade Gap

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

\$3.7 billion higher than the average for the year.

Economists and administration officials now are looking to strong exports to shrink the trade deficit and keep the country out of recession. Many analysts have predicted an economic slowdown beginning this year.

U.S. products have become more competitive overseas as the value of the dollar has been cut in half

The U.S. trade figures lifted the dollar to a 2-month high against the Deutsche mark. Page 13.

against other major currencies, especially the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark, over the past three years.

A cheaper dollar lowers the cost of U.S. products in foreign currencies while increasing the prices of imports to the United States.

Another good sign was that imports held steady at \$37 billion in December. Although imports for December were \$1.7 billion greater than the average for the year, analysts said the gain was almost certainly caused by price increases.

"The import volume is down substantially," said William T. Arthur, international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

However, the department said that half of the increase in December's exports was in unspecified sales to Canada.

At the same time, exports of manufactured products, on which many analysts have pinned their hopes for getting U.S. factories rolling again, dipped by \$10 million, to \$16.1 billion. But they were

overall, the trade deficit for last year widened by almost 10 percent from the 1986 record of \$16.2 billion. Last spring Reagan administration officials had predicted that the deficit would begin shrinking in 1987.

Instead, after dipping early in the year, the deficit reached a monthly high of \$17.6 billion in October before narrowing sharply during the last two months of the year.

The continued poor trade performance was seen by world financial markets as a sign of U.S. economic decline. A report on Oct. 14 that the August trade deficit was a worse-than-expected \$15.7 billion has been widely cited as a major factor triggering the global stock market collapse.

Now, analysts said, the turnaround has begun. "This is a major

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A woman screaming as the body of a Palestinian killed by Israeli soldiers was carried Friday through the West Bank city of Nablus.

## Violence Dramatizes Division of Jerusalem

By Roni C. Rabkin  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Even after Arab youths smashed the picture window in her living room for the second time, Laureen Rabbin was surprised by the violence that erupted on her suburban home.

"We had been living here quietly side by side," said Mrs. Rabbin, whose family has lived in the East Talpiot neighborhood, next to the Arab village of Jabel Mukaber, for 12 years. "But they threw stones into my house. They could have killed my children."

More than 20 years after Israel captured and annexed East Jerusalem, the predominantly Arab part of the city, violent Palestinian protests appear to have redrawn the border that used to split the city.

This week marked a watershed in Jerusalem, as the second curfew imposed since 1967 inside the city lasted a record three days and City Hall closed all the municipal schools in Arab areas for a week in an effort to restore quiet.

Now, analysts said, the turn-around has begun. "This is a major

See ANNEX, Page 5

## Visiting Florence? Don't Plan to Drive

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

about the traffic ban. They say the city should first build adequate parking lots and vastly improve public transport.

But Mr. Cioni predicted in a telephone interview that they would be won over once the ban goes into effect, even if it begins to hit their potholes.

They have discovered that their lungs are the same as the lungs of all other citizens and they share the concern about health," he said.

Finally, however, the city authorities intend to start fighting back seriously against the internal combustion engine.

Beginning Feb. 20, the entire historic center of the city will be placed off limits to all private cars except those belonging to residents.

"Our city is being stifled by cars," said Graziano Cioni, the city official in charge of traffic.

"Not only has it become paralyzed, but it is being poisoned by exhaust gases."

Because the city is built in a bowl between the Tuscan hills, polluted air gets trapped. Mr. Cioni said medical experts have calculated that the choking atmosphere is responsible for scores of cases of lung cancer every year. In addition, he said, the pollution "is eating our works of art."

Many shopkeepers in old Florence are dubious

drive directly to and from home, but not to circulate elsewhere in the city center. Delivery trucks will be allowed to enter at certain times.

Most tourist buses will have to drop off their passengers outside the city. Tourists will be shuttled to the center aboard a fleet of minibuses, which are being converted to run on methanol gas, which causes less pollution than diesel fuel.

Despite the fact that motor-scooters are responsible for much of the noise pollution in Florence, two-wheeled vehicles will be allowed to circulate as before. This is seen as a gesture to the *popolo minuto*, the clerks, artisans and factory employees who work in the city.

For Emilio Pucci, Florence's best-known fashion designer, the ban comes not a moment too soon. He has long ridden a bicycle to and from his Renaissance palazzo, and said he hopes the new measure will persuade many others in Florence to take up bicycling.

"I've always ridden a bicycle because I am impatient," he said. "I cannot stand waiting to find a parking place."

Traffic problems in Florence are compounded

See FLORENCE, Page 5

## Wimp? Wunderkind? Image Is All

By Alan D. Haas  
Special to the Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A glance at the New York phone book reveals more than a column of listings that begin with the word Image.

There's Image Assemblers, Image Builders, Image Communications, Image Consultants, Image Crafters, Image Creators and Image O'Yours. That's just a partial list, in just one town.

What hath John Molloy wrought? When he wrote the book "Dress for Success" in 1977, he launched an entire new industry. Sprouting across America are grooming gurus

## An Intellectual Mocks 'Liberalization' by Beijing

By Edward A. Gargan  
*New York Times Service*

BEIJING — China's most prominent dissident intellectual, breaking a party-imposed silence, has assailed harsh political controls on university students and teachers and decried suggestions that conditions for intellectuals in China have improved in recent months.

The dissident, Fang Lizhi, also disparaged as insincere the Communist Party's recent calls for liberalized intellectual and literary expression.

In an interview this week, Mr. Fang, who was expelled from the Communist Party last year, dismissed his promotion earlier this month to a "second-rank professorship," up from "fourth rank," as "just propaganda."

It was not clear whether there would be any repercussions for his remarks.

Mr. Fang, who is one of China's most distinguished astrophysicists, was dismissed as vice president of the University of Science and Technology in Hefei last year after a nationwide tide of pro-democracy student demonstrations that began at his school.

Communist Party leaders, including the country's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, accused Mr. Fang of instigating the protests.

After being stripped of his official position and expelled from the party, he went to Beijing, where he pursued his research at the China Academy of Science. Party officials prevented him from contacts with virtually all foreigners, especially journalists, until he was permitted to travel to Rome last summer to attend a scientific conference.

While in Rome he gave an interview to the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* in which he suggested that Marxism had reached the end of its useful life in China.

No single name evokes such fervent response on China's campuses and among the country's intellectuals as that of Fang Lizhi. He is widely seen as the most articulate and forthright critic of China's Marxist orthodoxy and the country's pre-eminent champion of free speech.

His very presence on a Chinese university campus has proved so exciting to students that he is permitted to appear in public only with the permission of the highest members of the Communist Party.

Mr. Fang derided suggestions that conditions for intellectuals in China have been improving since a major party meeting in October at which many elderly orthodox Marxists retired from leadership posts.

"On the surface, there is more tolerance," Mr. Fang said, "but this is not so in reality."

Mr. Fang was particularly critical in his assessment of many American and European China specialists who largely have described recent trends in China as increasingly liberal.

"They're deceived," he said.

At the meeting in October, a congress of party representatives that gathered every five years, many new, younger faces appeared in the Politburo and on the Central Committee. Zhao Ziyang, who was prime minister and is a protégé of Mr. Deng, was named general secretary of the party.

But Mr. Fang maintained that it was far too early to assess whether real changes had occurred.

"Yes, certainly there are younger members on the Politburo," he said. "That is good. But the new members are the test. The students don't like the new members. Almost all the new members come from areas that treated student demonstrators harshly — Li Ruihuan from Tianjin, Jiang Zemin from Shanghai."

When older hard-liners were voted off the

Central Committee in October, many Beijing intellectuals celebrated their removal. But Mr. Fang said that these elderly leaders still exercised tremendous power. "That's the way it is in China. They may not have a position, but their secretaries and their aides now are in positions of power. These old guys just get on the phone and say, 'Do this.'

Mr. Fang, who is in his early 50s, said that the greatest evidence of the continuing influence of hard-liners was the crackdown on students and teachers on college campuses.

"First, they decided we need more professors of political regimentation," Mr. Fang said. "There are many, many of these people now. Secondly, any time students want to ask famous people to lecture they must first get permission from the party secretary. For example, last year students at Beijing University asked me to talk about supernova. Every time they asked it was denied."

"Even more importantly," he added, "students must first pass an exam on politics. For example, before I can accept someone as a graduate student in physics they first must take a test on politics. If they fail, they cannot become graduate students."

"There is also a new policy on study abroad. The government wants to reduce the number of students abroad. On the surface they say they want to do this because not many are coming back. In fact, they are afraid of the returning students. They are afraid of what they have learned, of what they will say."

At the moment, he said, he is waiting for permission to spend next year at Cambridge University doing research. He said that approval for the trip would probably have to be granted by Mr. Zhao himself.

## U.S. Group Sees Abuse Of Rights In Tibet

By Lena H. Sun  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — China systematically violates human rights in Tibet through arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, torture and abortions performed without the consent of the woman, according to a report by the Asia Watch human rights group.

The Washington-based group described "a system of repression" in which the Chinese authorities frequently arrest political activists who support Tibetan independence.

The report, released this week, said torture was commonplace during interrogation, and, according to one Tibetan quoted in the report, "If one speaks forcefully, if one gives an account of Tibet as being independent, they apply cattle prod."

China annexed Tibet more than three decades ago, but relations between Tibetans and the Chinese civilians and troops stationed there have been strained.

During anti-Chinese protests last fall in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, at least six persons were killed, most of them by police gunfire. Tibetans interviewed by Asia Watch said at least 19 persons died in custody as a result of injuries received after their arrest.

China has acknowledged six deaths in the rioting last fall, while most Western reports have put the number at seven to 14. Almost all foreign correspondents have been banned from Tibet since shortly after the incidents occurred.

The report said that although conditions in Tibet had improved in recent years, systematic abuses of basic human rights continue.

"The people of Tibet are still not free to practice their religion as they choose, nor to express their opinions on political issues," Jack Greenberg, deputy dean of the Columbia University School of Law and chairman of Asia Watch, said in a news release summarizing the report. "Moreover, they continue to suffer discrimination, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and even torture."

Chinese actions in Tibet have been criticized by members of the U.S. Congress, and the issue of human rights in Tibet has become an irritant in Beijing's relations with Washington.

China has dismissed Western criticism of its policies as interference in its internal affairs. The authorities have accused the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, of provoking anti-Chinese protests.

For example, he wants private industry or other organizations to assume much of the government's responsibility for the housing of military personnel, the mediation of tax disputes and the management of undeveloped federal lands.

Confidential drafts of the president's annual budget message, scheduled for submission to Congress on Thursday, show the president's proposals for the fiscal year 1989, which begins Oct. 1.

Unlike some of Mr. Reagan's previous budgets, the latest one adheres to a bipartisan agreement for reducing the deficit that was negotiated with Congress last November. But the Republican president may have difficulty persuading the Democratic-controlled Congress to accept the details.

Mr. Reagan expresses irritation at this in the message, saying that "the budget process has so degenerated in recent years that the presidential budget is routinely discarded" by Congress.

The budget calls for spending of \$1.1 trillion by the U.S. government in fiscal 1989 and envisions a deficit of \$129.5 billion, down from \$150.4 billion in the 1987 fiscal year. The president projects a deficit of \$146.7 billion in the current 1988 fiscal year. Congressional budget analysis, using less optimistic economic assumptions, project larger deficits.

The deficit Mr. Reagan projects in 1989 is under the ceiling set by law, but in later years the deficit ceilings would be exceeded.

"This budget does not fully reflect my personal priorities," Mr. Reagan says, noting the constraints of the agreement in November with Congress.

To upgrade the nation's air traffic control system, he proposes to spend \$1.6 billion in 1989, an increase of 44 percent over this year.

In an effort to revitalize the space program, Mr. Reagan requests \$1.13 billion, an increase of 25 percent.

"To attack the scourge of AIDS," he says, "I propose \$2 billion for additional research, education and treatment in 1989 — a 38 percent increase over the 1988 level and more than double the federal government's effort in 1987."

Mr. Reagan also requests \$363 million in 1989 to begin construction of a \$4.4 billion atom smasher, the Superconducting Supercollider, which he describes as "the largest pure science project ever undertaken."

He describes education and training programs as "one of our highest priorities."

For 1989, he says, "I propose an increase of \$650 million over the \$16.2 billion appropriated for 1988 for discretionary programs of the Department of Education."

Mr. Reagan says he will ask Congress to cut back federal programs that prop up commodity prices and protect the income of farmers.

Returning to a favorite theme, Mr. Reagan says, "The federal government should depend more on the private sector to provide ancillary and support services for activities that remain in federal hands." Therefore, he says, "I am proposing the development of a private mediating institution to reduce the backlog of cases before the United States Tax Court."

"I also propose the complete privatization," he says, of sewage treatment plant construction, housing for defense employees, certain mass transit projects and other federal programs.

In a further sign of the strength of the army and government leadership against the dissidents, the

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Abu Nidal Gets Life Sentence in Italy

ROME (AP) — A court convicted Abu Nidal, the fugitive terrorist leader, and two of his Palestinian followers Friday in the 1983 massacre at the Rome airport.

Sixteen persons, including three terrorists, were killed and more than 39 were injured in the attack Dec. 27, 1983, at Leonardo da Vinci airport.

The court sentenced Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri el-Banna, and another defendant, Rashid al-Hamieda, in absentia to life imprisonment. It sentenced the third defendant, Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled, the only one in Italian custody, to 30 years in prison. Abu Nidal is the leader of the Palestinian group that carried on the attack, while Mr. Hamieda was accused of coordinating it.

### Direct Action Guerrillas Sentenced

PARIS (Reuters) — Eight members of the urban guerrilla group Direct Action were sentenced to the maximum 10 years in prison Friday on criminal conspiracy charges, and 11 others received lesser sentences.

Four of the group leaders are on a hunger strike over demands for status as political prisoners. They have threatened to fast to their deaths unless they are placed in adjoining cells.

The four were arrested a year ago at a French lamination. The group has claimed responsibility for eight killings and more than 30 other attacks since it was founded in 1979. The leaders of Direct Action are due to stand trial again later this month on individual charges of murder and robbery.

### Vogel Calls for 'Drastic Cuts' in Arms

THE HAGUE (AP) — Hans-Joachim Vogel, the West German opposition leader, called Friday for "drastic cuts" in short-range nuclear weapons, but he stopped short of proposing their elimination from Western and Eastern Europe.

"We are strongly in favor of drastic cuts in battlefield nuclear weapons and in weapons with ranges up to 500 kilometers," Mr. Vogel said during a visit here. The short-range weapons, with ranges up to 500 kilometers (300 miles), are of particular concern to West Germany, which fears they will remain as the only nuclear deterrence against the Soviet Union after medium-range weapons are eliminated under the INF Treaty.

Virtually all the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's short-range weapons are deployed on the West German border in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

### Panama Diplomat Resigns in Protest

WASHINGTON (AP) — The second-ranking Panamanian diplomat at that country's mission to the Organization of American States, Lawrence Cheung Fabrega, announced his resignation Friday, saying he could no longer in good conscience serve a government "characterized by corruption, illegitimacy and dishonesty."

The report said that although conditions in Tibet had improved in recent years, systematic abuses of basic human rights continue.

The people of Tibet are still not free to practice their religion as they choose, nor to express their opinions on political issues, Jack Greenberg, deputy dean of the Columbia University School of Law and chairman of Asia Watch, said in a news release summarizing the report. "Moreover, they continue to suffer discrimination, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and even torture."

Chinese actions in Tibet have been criticized by members of the U.S. Congress, and the issue of human rights in Tibet has become an irritant in Beijing's relations with Washington.

China has dismissed Western criticism of its policies as interference in its internal affairs. The authorities have accused the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, of provoking anti-Chinese protests.

Zhang Wanxian, press counselor at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, said the report was inaccurate in its depiction of "the actual political status, the relationship" between the Chinese and the Tibetans "as well as the political and economic development of Tibet."

The report said that the Chinese have permitted the reconstruction of Buddhist monasteries and allowed monastic ranks to grow in recent years.

Under China's family planning policy, ethnic minorities, such as Tibetans, are not limited to one child per family as most Chinese are. But according to the report, a two-child limit is applied strictly.

One source quoted in the report said that if a woman is in a hospital and in the course of an examination it is determined that she is pregnant, the child is aborted. "She is given medicine and an abortion is done without her even being asked," the source said.

The report is based in part on interviews with people living in Tibet last year before and after the demonstrations, said Eric Schwartz, program director of the group. China turned down a request by Asia Watch to send a delegation to Tibet last October.

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**Sentence in Italy**

Abu Nidal, the fugitive terrorist, was killed and more than 30 others, including his son, were killed at Leonardo da Vinci airport, in absentia to life imprisonment. Ibrahim Mohammed Khatib, 30 years in prison. Abu Nidal, who carried out the attack, will be tried.

**Villars Sentenced**

The urban guerrilla group, known as the Red Brigades, received lesser sentences in a hunger strike over demands threatened to fast to their death.

**astic Cuts' in Army**

Ben Vogel, the West German defense minister, proposed their elimination in cuts in battlefield nuclear weapons. Mr. Vogel said he would propose a cut to West Germany, which faces a threat against the Soviet Union under the INF Treaty. The equivalent West German border in East Germany.

**Resigns in Protest**

co-ranking Panamanian organization of American States, he resigned Friday, saying he served a government "character."

He confided that his decision to give three days ago did not represent his own sense of the U.S. government's aggression against Panama. He also said he did not promise anything to Mr. Haig.

The former candidate was the White House chief of staff in 1973-74 and supreme commander of NATO from 1974-79. He served for 18 months as President Ronald Reagan's first secretary of state.

In the past, Mr. Haig has spoken warmly about Senator Dole and acidly about Mr. Bush.

"I know George for 25 years," he said in December. "A leader he is not. A courageous leader he is not."

Mr. Haig said he evaluated his own chances in New Hampshire and decided it would be egotistical to take the votes "that would be so critical to another candidate."

Mr. Haig received less than 1 percent of the vote in the Iowa caucuses, straw poll Monday. He said that Senator Dole was the best man to negotiate with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and he embraced Mr. Dole's deficit-reduction program as the best among the remaining five Republican candidates.

In Nashua, New Hampshire, on Friday, Mr. Bush noted the acrimony among the Republican candidates and said the campaign had become "conflicting facts and figures, part prime TV drama."

"To you," he said, "we must seem like characters in a mini-series."

Most of the candidates of both parties were to campaign Friday in New Hampshire, but their plans were crimped by a big snowstorm.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

**arching Out Tamils**

of Indian troops, backed by 10,000 in eastern Sri Lanka to 1,000 Tamils reportedly killed.

The Indian troops were moving south of Batticaloa and the only escape route. At least 50,000 Tamils had set up at least 100 camps to dislodge the separatists.

Foreign Ministry. He defended raised in Senate hearings this military-dominated regime of Ge-

rarch

— Opposition parties in Bangalore vowed Friday to begin a new death toll in election violence:

for the two-day strike to be held during village elections is scheduled to begin Saturday. Military policemen had been shot dead if necessary to quell violence. Not allowed to represent any political groups fought their officials, stole ballot boxes.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

**N.Y. Builder Is Told**

To Shorten High Rise

A New York City developer has been ordered to dismantle the top 12 stories of a 31-story apartment building. The Court of Appeals, the highest state tribunal, ruled that a Park Avenue high-rise building at 969 Street violates a zoning law.

The city originally gave the developer, Parkview Associates, permission to build 31 stories.

But after construction was under way, a community group protested.

Officials acknowledged that they had misread the zoning map, revoked the developer's permit.

Parkview Associates went to court.

Meanwhile, "they continued to complete the upper stories," said the city buildings commissioner, Charles Smith.

"and now we see that they did so at their own peril."

Mr. Smith said the architects must now file engineering documents showing how they are going to protect the adjacent building while the demolition is going on.

Parkview said it would lose at least \$10 million through demolition.

It has asked a city appeals board for an exemption.

Mr. Smith said such an exemption "would be absolutely unprecedented."

**Kemp Supporters Shifting**

Conservative political operatives who doubt that the presidential candidacy of one of their standard bearers, Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, will survive, see hope in Mr. Robertson's surprising finish in Iowa.

The New York Times reported from Washington.

L. Brent Bozell, a conservative activist and Kemp supporter, who is executive director of the Conservative Victory Committee, commented: "Iowa said volumes. It said that the biggest misnomer was the Robertson 'invisible army.' There's nothing invisible about it at all. What you saw in Iowa were conservatives starting to move to a conservative candidate. That is only going to increase, going into Super Tuesday."

He and other conservatives were in Washington for a three-day meeting of the Conservative Political Action Conference.

David A. Keene, chairman of the American Conservative Union and an adviser to Mr. Dole's campaign, expressed no surprise at the Robertson performance in Iowa.

Furthermore, he suggested that despite the former television evangelist's limited success in broadening his base, Mr. Robertson's major impact would be to "put some fresh blood into the party and change it."

Since Mr. Rice came to power,

he has been willing to move against rebels. In April, he sent a letter to the general officer and lower-ranking officers, telling them to obey his personal intervention if it calmed that situation.

The primary issue is whether rebellion against several hundred officers for killing and wounding the 1976-83 military movement. After the rebellion was enacted that year, the now-retired senior officer, Mr. Rice, came to power.

But Mr. Rice came to power in April, ending a series of younger officers angry at low esteem in which the armed forces are held by the society.

Mr. Rice said he still supports the movement, because it is the deepest sentiment of his people.

Several captains who said they were looking for ways to express their anger with the military's status quo, its tight budget, and its demands, armed rebellions have been ruled out for now.

A military analyst, thinking of a series of destabilizing activities,

including the recent coup in Libya, said he thought the rebels had carried out an

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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## In Their German Way

Yet again a tough nuclear deployment issue strains the Western alliance. It arises directly from NATO's achievement the last time around in making the deployments that produced the INF treaty. This time the weapons at issue are short-range and battlefield nuclear forces with ranges under those of the classes banned by the INF treaty. NATO, in the cold days of 1983 when an INF treaty was hardly even a fantasy, had decided to modernize the 88 short-range Lance missiles. The matter was set aside during the INF sequence, but now it is back. There is a widespread feeling among NATO officials that it is more important than ever to strengthen these arsenals in view of what will be eliminated by treaty accord.

Except among the West Germans. They are painfully aware that, alone among classes of nuclear weapons, those of short range are based and would be used mostly on German soil. This consideration, not surprisingly, induces a nationalistic hesitation on the West German right and stirs anti-nuclear inclinations already strong on the West German left. The other allies are getting a bit anxious and defining the issue as a large test of alliance fidelity and the credibility of deterrence. The West Germans,

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Honesty Isn't Optional

Nothing better illustrates Kurt Waldheim's unfitness for leadership than his response to the new report of his World War II record. The report confirms his knowledge of Nazi atrocities by his army units and his subsequent concealment of this record. Yet what Austria's president pulls from the report, sadly for Austria, is exoneration.

The study by an international commission of historians, which Mr. Waldheim requested, says that he "repeatedly went along" with war crimes, but it finds no evidence that he himself committed them. This is exuberantly characterized as "a clear statement that I am not guilty."

Contrast this ingloriously parsing of guilt and innocence with the eloquence of another president who had to look into a Nazi past. In the wake of President Reagan's controversial visit to the Bitburg military cemetery in May 1985, Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany spoke of the danger of forgetting and distorting.

"There is no such thing as the guilt or innocence of an entire nation. Guilt is, like innocence, not collective but personal. There is discovered or concealed individual guilt. There is guilt which people acknowledge or deny ... All of us, whether

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Menace in Panama

It is not necessary to believe all the charges against Manuel Antonio Noriega to know that he is an abomination and that his continued rule is disastrous for Panama and dangerous to the United States. The problem is that no one seems to have a good plan for ousting him. The best track may be to keep up the pressure and wait for Panamanians to act.

The situation came to a head early this month with the disclosure of U.S. indictments against General Noriega for drug trafficking and money laundering. Big-time drug dealing is arguably the biggest threat to Latin America today, and a menace to U.S. institutions. Alexander Haig, the former secretary of state, faults the Reagan administration for underestimating the drug menace in its obsession with possible Sandinist and Soviet incursions. His concern is underscored by reports that major drug dealers are trafficking with senior army officers in Honduras.

Former Noriega associates have told Congress that the general also arranged murders, double-crossed the Drug Enforcement Agency and the CIA and collaborated with both Oliver North and Fidel Castro. Some of these accusations may turn out to be self-interested fictions, others unfounded. But the drug indictments strongly suggest that there is more than smoke here. Americans who once saw him as a useful and cooperative ally — apparently including a fair number of high administration officials — now look startlingly cynical.

During the 1970s, General Omar Torrijos used economic expansion, social welfare and nationalism to build a strong political base for military rule. He negotiated the treaties

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## A Profound Crisis for Israel

The scale of the occupied Palestinians' advance is only now becoming clear. The revolt in Gaza and the West Bank after 20 years of Israeli occupation is widely perceived as a protest against neglect — rapidly understood by the world at large as a demand from the Palestinian Arabs remarkably similar, ironically enough, to what the Jews fought for in Palestine 40 years ago: a national state.

With their government of national unity deeply divided and elections due in November, the Israelis are being made to face the full implications of being an occupying power for the first time in the most awkward internal and external circumstances. The crisis is internal and profound in so many ways: a crisis of heart and mind. Also for the first time, U.S. Jewish leaders have spoken out against the ham-fisted response of the unprepared and inadequately trained

—The Guardian (London).

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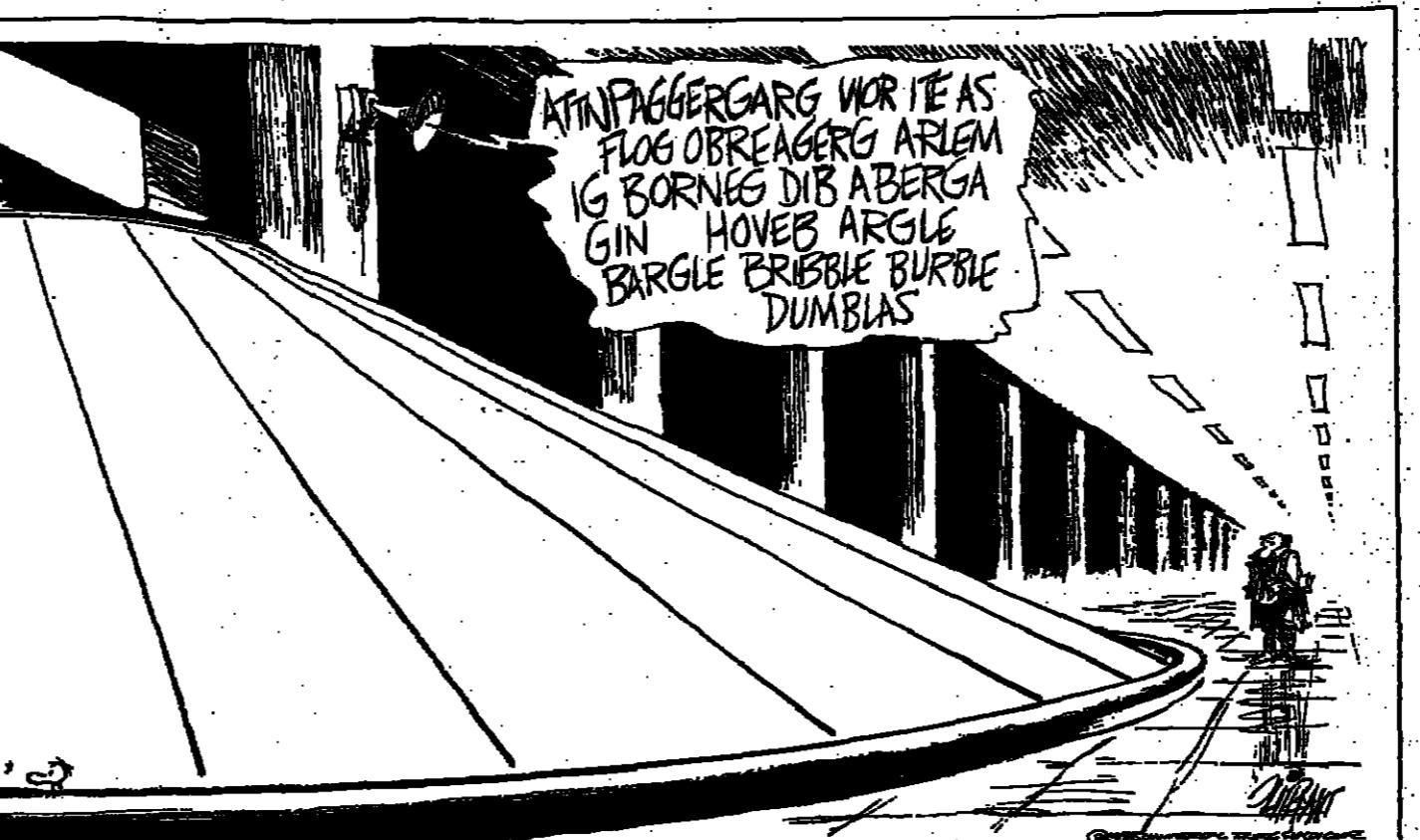
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Translation: 'Attention passengers from the last flight of Reagan Airlines — It's morning in America again! However, your baggage is in Buenos Aires someplace.'

## Tunisia: Backward to the Wasteful War of the Veil

By Jim Hoagland

TUNIS — Here in a Moslem land where the miniskirt long ago replaced the veil, the men have started arguing again about the women. A long and beneficial moratorium on sexual politics, Islamic style, is coming to an end. This is not the familiar Western battle of the sexes over dividing up rewards and responsibilities at work and at home. Here cultures that use woman-as-symbol in different ways and for different purposes are sliding into conflict.

As a meeting ground for Oriental and Western cultures, Tunisia has always been an unusually tolerant and open Arab society. It juts out into the Mediterranean at the northern tip of Africa as if it were trying to reach across to Sicily and the rest of Italy, to which it is linked by a natural gas pipeline that starts in Algeria.

But the Mediterranean imprint left by Phoenician, Roman, French and other settlements along the coast through two millennia is now fading rapidly. The exodus from the rural interior of the 1970s has given Tunisia a strong Arab character that was not visible even 15 years ago, when smartly dressed young Tunisian women frequented the French-style sidewalk cafés on the boulevards.

Drawn from the countryside by jobs that did not exist, the coffee-sitters have in a sense reclaimed Tunisia culturally. Arab cities are the property and habitat of men, whose mastery of the streets is still symbolized in many places by women having to don the veil in public.

Islamic traditionalists frequently justify such restrictions as protecting or honoring women. The reverse is true, of course, as Tunisia's modern founder, Habib Bourguiba, repeatedly said throughout most of his career.

Western societies attempt to repress the psychic force of shame and humiliation. Arab culture is much more aware of these emotions and attempts to channel them. Women not only have to carry the burdens of discharging these emotions for society as a whole; they also have to be seen to do

so. The veil is only the most obvious symbol of this intimidation.

For 20 years, Mr. Bourguiba relentlessly pushed his small country (the population now numbers 8 million) to Westernize and leave behind the misogynistic tendencies of Islam. He abolished polygamy, broke with the Koran by making adoption legal and fought to guarantee women equal rights before the law.

Mr. Bourguiba and his equally strong-willed wife, Wassila, preached modernity together. Pictures of the First Couple blanketed Tunisia. In his fading years, as he drifted into senility, Mr. Bourguiba abandoned the cause of feminism. He divorced his wife and renounced an adopted daughter. He continued his obsessive efforts to eradicate Islamic influences, but caused a strong backlash that the fundamentalists exploited.

This is the unhappy legacy that Mr. Bourguiba's successor, Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali, inherited when he took power from the incapacitated Bourguiba last Nov. 7.

To stem the backlash, Mr. Ben Ali has emphasized in general terms that Mr. Bourguiba's war on Islam is over.

The changes in government have encouraged the Islamic movement here to demand political rights and to begin exerting pressure for a total review of the civil protections that Mr. Bourguiba enacted for women.

Mr. Ben Ali says he will safeguard "certain advances" that Mr. Bourguiba made for women, but he is vague on which ones qualify and which ones might not. He has emphasized the need for "good manners" in public.

Spokesmen for the Islamic movement assert that they have nothing in common with the Khomeini movement of Iran and do not want to take Tunisia backward. They are persuasive to some extent on the broad outlines of their attachment to Western financial and strategic realities, but they waffle furiously when asked what they would do about women.

They are reopening a debate that will produce only losers. A country that needs to concentrate on a dramatic economic decline could instead waste its energies in fighting social battles that belong to another century.

A people whose geography, culture and economic well-being dictate openness does not need to waste time in rediscovering this fact of modern life.

The Washington Post

## Finland: A New European Competitor, but Apart

By Giles Merritt

HELSINKI — The Finns have become the Japanese of Europe. In future they will be playing a much more active role in the economic development of Western Europe, but doubts surround their role to its political destiny.

Tucked away at the top of the world, bisected by the Arctic Circle and squeezed up hard against the Soviet Union, Finland has been the forgotten European. A low international profile resulted in part from post-World War II neutrality. Prickly independence seems, meanwhile, to have given the Finns a sharper edge in the industrial marketplace.

It has been a quiet and almost imperceptible process, but in the last 10 years Finland has taken giant strides. The formerly timber-based economy has been transformed into a high-tech marvel, and the Finns enjoy a standard of living equal to that of Japan and superior to that of West Germany.

Finland (population 4.9 million) has a greater start-up rate of infant high technology companies than the United States, on a per capita basis. And it has recently jumped into the industrial forefront of Europe with some dramatic achievements. In terms of both market share and advanced know-how, the Finns are emerging as Japanese-style masters of the microelectronics revolution.

Whether Lohja dominates a world market for flat-screen television that it estimates at \$6.5 billion by 1994, it holds the key to whether Europeans can mount a comeback against Japan and the United States in certain areas of telecommunications and high-definition television.

Finland is not a member of the European Community, but Lohja is the prime contractor in a cross-border consortium that the EC Commission has formed as part of the Community's RACE program for stimulating advanced research in telecommunications. Lohja's partners in the European grouping are a Belgian university and two French companies — SG3-Thomson Microelectronics and Matra, the defense and electronics group.

This technology-based link is the sort of EC contact that the neutral Finns most welcome. They have no enthusiasm for getting closer to the political processes of European countries that are members not only of the EC but for the most part of NATO as well. "We are not interested in supranational decision-making," comments Pertti Salokainen, Finland's foreign trade minister.

High-tech partnerships with European corporations and access to the Community's 3.2 million consumers mark the limit of Finland's enthusiasm for the Community. And that is perhaps the other side of the coin of Finland's Japan-style approach.

The Finns still maintain stern limitations on foreign ownership of land and company shareholdings, and they operate controls that protect their banks and financial institutions.

Finland counts for its future prosperity on the "European economic space" consisting of the seven-country European Free Trade Association, of which it is a member, and the increasingly streamlined and open markets of the Community. But it seems unprepared to make concessions in return.

And, despite close involvement with Europe, as distinct from Scandinavia, will demand an acceptance of EC authority in such matters as competition law or free movement of capital. So Helsinki will need to be more sensitive not just to Brussels but also to capitals like Madrid and Athens.

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# Withdrawal Or More of The Game?

By A. M. Rosenthal

*Retired.*

NEW YORK — Michael Gorbachev faces a challenge worthy of his abilities as a politician. The task before him: to make sure that a withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, if it takes place, does not diminish his control of the country.

His predecessors spilled blood to invade Afghanistan, and Gorbachev will build on what he succeeds. He will be a lame-duck in the world, and maintain Soviet power and authority in it.

You do not have to be a cynic to realize that the situation in Afghanistan and its neighbors will struggle to keep Soviet influence and in the world, and maintain Soviet power in it.

He already has a new structure in Afghanistan and a way to achieve it. This will be known when Soviet troops march.

He would fail in his duty as a general if he did not try. He would be turning his back on what Moscow historically believed are deep Russian interests in Afghanistan. He would be bringing the Soviet army's fate if he left last long in power if he just walked away from Afghanistan.

For almost 200 years, Russia has tried to conquer Afghanistan, calling it "the Great Game," control of Afghanistan a subcontinent. Moscow now invades Pakistan and India. All is knock firmly; it will be known when Soviet power fails.

Afghanistan also puts Soviet tanks distance of the waters of the Indian Ocean. From

Afghanistan, the Soviet Union can sweep into Iran. A true prize, Afghanistan, for a great imperial power.

But the Afghan resistance, forces, a wound never stabled less in the mouths of Soviet power.

Gorbachev is flexible enough perhaps control can be maintained about the Red Army and the only Afghan blood need be.

Soviet troop withdrawal will be a puppet government and industries are faced with Soviet's.

"This regime has international recognition. It also has a military supplies over-created air force. It has a secret police with close ties to the KGB. It has the prospect of most wicket-block economic assistance.

The Afghan resistance will be alone without the U.S. assistance that has kept it fighting. It will be under pressure to join a communist-dominated government. If it does not, the world will shake at, call them naughty, and amaze.

One million Afghans have five million, a third of the nation, to exile. The Afghans deserve peace. It is up to the nations, which profited from the

bravery of the Afghan resistance, to struggle for it.

1. Moscow must agree to let the Afghan resistance. There are America, Pakistan, the Soviet Union — determining the fate.

Something like the happened before, in 1938, in Munich. The United States should be able to end aid to the resistance. Russians begin to pull up

it with a phased cutoff.

2. The withdrawal agreement should remove not just Soviet troops but also the small army of "experts."

3. Soviet air and communications must be dismantled as a step to Kabul and the "experts" to the Soviet Union.

4. Territorial along the Soviet-Afghan frontier that has been gained should be returned to the Soviet Union.

5. The withdrawal agreement should remove not just Soviet troops but also the small army of "experts."

6. Soviet air and communications must be dismantled as a step to Kabul and the "experts" to the Soviet Union.

7. The secret police should be removed by a movement selected by a council of elders in which each could take part along with representatives of Afghan communities.

Jerusalem has become a focal point of the riots, the mass circulation daily *Yediot Acharonot* said in an editorial. "The pillars of smoke and tear gas over its neighborhoods, and Arab youths have burned at least three Israeli vehicles in Arab neighborhoods.

About a month later, on Jan. 22, the Israeli authorities extended emergency regulations, previously used only in the territories, to East Jerusalem. Without consulting city officials, who opposed the action, the national police imposed a 22-hour curfew on the Tal neighborhood on the Mount of Olives, where youths had been blocking traffic, stoning cars and burning tires along a main road.

The rioters have been a surprise for Israel from all sides of the political spectrum. They had shared a broad consensus that Jerusalem would never be divided again.

With extension of Israeli law over East Jerusalem, Arabs in the city were granted legal rights that Arabs in the territories did not enjoy, such as the right to vote in

## Shultz Plans Mideast Trip To Advance Peace Effort

### Anti-PLO Moves Strain UN Relations With U.S.

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS. New York — After years of growing tensions in their relations, the United Nations and the United States are on the brink of their most damaging confrontation as a result of congressional moves to close the Palestine Liberation Organization mission here, diplomats and senior UN officials say.

In a report to member governments that was made public Thursday, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar said the Reagan administration had assured him that the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1987, which seeks to close the PLO's observer mission, contravenes U.S. obligations under international law and that the administration was seeking ways to avoid enforcing it.

The report said that the acting U.S. representative here, Herbert S. Okun, wrote to the secretary-general on Jan. 5 saying the measure "may infringe the president's constitutional authority and, if implemented, would be contrary to our international legal obligations."

As a result, Mr. Okun told the secretary-general, the administration intended to "engage in consultations with the Congress in an effort to resolve this matter" before March 21, when the law is to take effect.

But the secretary-general said the United States was refusing to submit the matter to arbitration, as many of the parties involved has embraced the U.S. proposals entirely, and each seems to have found something objectionable in them. Consequently, despite the sense of urgency brought by the clashes between Palestinian demonstrators and Israeli soldiers during the past two months.

He was to be briefed by Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who has just returned from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt, where he made proposals to get peace talks moving.

None of the parties involved has

embraced the U.S. proposals entirely, and each seems to have

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# Lost in Vienna's Cultural Confusion

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — There are times when the artistic cross section of a culture projects a picture of decadence — and worse to come. Therein lay the fascination of Sotheby's sale on Wednesday, put together by Alex Apsis, head of the department of 19th-century European paintings. The subject was "Vienna 1880-1930 Paintings and Drawings."

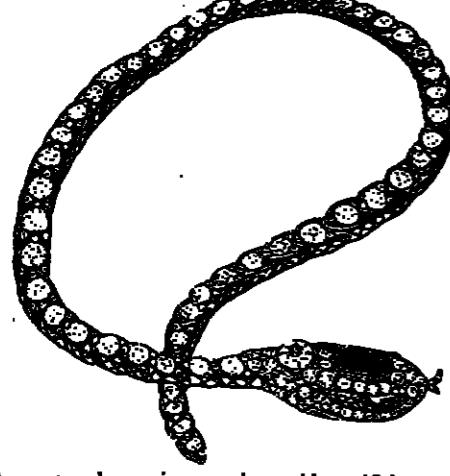
Running through a kaleidoscopic view of the 183 lots, one gets a striking illustration of what cultural

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**

disintegration means. It starts with the loss of a common vision. A capital where such works as Sergio Rhrub's "Apotheosis," Wilhelm List's "On the Way to Church," Gotlieb Theodor Kempf von Hartenkampf's "A Muse Reading" and Gustav Klimt's black chalk sketch for "Marien Henneberg Seated in a Chair," were all done in the same year, 1901, cannot have felt much at peace with itself. Some of these decidedly point to a loss of mental balance.

Rhrub's "Apotheosis" might come under the heading of bourgeois kitsch were it not for its intellectual pretensions with more than a hint of sadomasochism — a notion, it will be remembered, that was being defined around that time in the same city. A naked woman seen three-quarters back appears to be waisted straight up through a blue haze, her head leaning forward and her lifted arms incomprehensibly clutching some sort of a wheel or rainbow. Another woman facing the viewer peers over her shoulder, eyes dilated, like some ghostly apparition, as she supports with her extended arm the bust of another woman floating horizontally. Distress wrenches apart the lips of the horizontal woman, at whom some ginger-haired wench leers obsessively, almost pressing her forehead against the other's breast.

The mixture of morbidity and thinly veiled homosexuality is not quite strident enough to make one overlook what an insipid and conventional painter the man was. His daub found a buyer at £30,800 (\$54,000).

**AUCTION SALES****SOTHEBY'S**  
FOUNDED 1744**AUCTIONS IN GENEVA**

A spectacular antique snake necklace, 19th century. Sold in Geneva, May 1987, for SF 121,000.

Our experts will be available on the following dates to give advice and accept entries for our sales in Geneva, 9th - 12th May 1988.

**Jewellery**

Munich	Thursday 25 February
Vienna	Friday 26th February
Hamburg	Monday 27th February
Cologne	Tuesday 1st March
Frankfurt	Wednesday 2nd March
Paris	Wednesday 2nd to Friday 4th March
Lugano	Friday 4th March
Amsterdam	Friday 4th March
Copenhagen	Monday 7th March
Zurich	Tuesday 8th March
Stockholm	Tuesday 8th March
Monte Carlo	Tuesday 8th & Wednesday 9th March
Oslo	Wednesday 9th March
Brussels	Wednesday 9th & Thursday 10th March
Lausanne	Tuesday 15th March

**Wristwatches & Pocketwatches**

Munich	Monday 29th February
Cologne	Tuesday 1st March
Frankfurt	Wednesday 2nd March
Paris	Thursday 3rd & Friday 4th March
Zurich	Monday 7th & Tuesday 8th March

**Wine**

Geneva	Monday 15th to Friday 19th February
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**Enquiries and appointments:**

Rokin 102, 1012 KZ, Amsterdam. Tel: (20) 275656
32 rue de l'Abbaye, Brussels 1050. Tel: (2) 543 50 07
Bredgade 27, 1260 Copenhagen K. Tel: (1) 135556
Beethovenstrasse 71, D-6000 Frankfurt M. 10. Tel: (61) 74 07 87
13 Quai du Mont Blanc, CH 1201, Geneva. Tel: (22) 32 85 85
Ballindamme 17, 2000 Hamburg 1. Tel: (40) 33 75 53
Kreishaus Galerie, St. Apenn-Strasse 17-29, D-5000 Cologne 1, Tel: (21) 23 52 84/5
Sporting d'Hiver, Place du Casino, MC 98001 Monaco. Tel: (93) 30 88 80
Odeonstrasse 16, D-8000, Munich 22. Tel: (89) 22 23 75/6
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3 rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris. Tel: (1) 42 66 40 60
Annenalsgatan 4, 111 46 Stockholm. Tel: (8) 101478/9
Palais Bleicher, Singerstrasse 16, 1010 Vienna. Tel: (222) 524772/3
20 Bleicherweg, CH-8022, Zurich. Tel: (1) 202 0011



Koloman Moser's portrait of his mother-in-law sold for \$44,000.

feet would not be out of place in a yearly review of prized animals.

The buyers were on List's side Wednesday. "Ida B." went up to £5,500. Marie Henneberg was bought in at £10,000. His masterpiece in the sale, a black chalk sketch of Adele Bloch-Bauer, done in 1903, made it only to £16,500. Apsis' low estimate if it were necessary to dispose again the old saw that in times of crisis only "the best" sells, that did it.

**Perhaps the diversity of the aesthetic experiments made it harder for buyers to see daylight.**

Perhaps the bewildering diversity of the aesthetic experiments conducted in the Austro-Hungarian capital for two generations essentially from about 1880 until the end of World War I, made it harder for buyers to see daylight. They could not even get a clue from sticking to a single name. The lack of consistency can be observed within the oeuvre of the two towering figures of Klimt.

One is Klimt in person. Few of those fans of his who know him only from museum displays suspect a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in their favorite master. Mr. Hyde-Klimt would paint such trash as a study in oil for a monumental picture seen early in the sale. A bare-breasted woman, reclining on draperies improbably thrown on a flower bed,

Klimt's corner panels, on the

great hall of the University of Vienna in 1893. That was the beginning of the end for Mr. Hyde.

Von Matsch was to do a central panel "The Triumph of Light Over Darkness," a subject deemed appropriate for the university hall, and a corner panel, "Theology." A reduced version of the central panel done in 1897 was in Wednesday's sale. Figures are floating in the air, including a bearded old man looking a bit foolish in draperies that might slip off any moment while he holds up a sort of oversized Easter egg, while the radiance of a white face at the center chases away a dark horse — "Darkness" precisely.

The establishment has not changed much, judging from the 248,400 enthusiastically paid for

the von Matsch.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

# Scholars Probe The Legal Life Of Honest Abe

By Herbert Mitgang

New York Times Service

**S**PRINGFIELD, Illinois — Using 20th-century tools — computers, databases and statistical analysis — the legal career of A. Lincoln is being scrutinized down to quill pens in the 19th century, is for the first time being tracked all over the United States.

"The Lincoln Legals" is a major project that will continue for the next five years and produce at least three volumes of cases and documents. It's the biggest potential reservoir of new information in the field of Lincoln since Robert T. Lincoln's papers on his father were opened at the Library of Congress 40 years ago.

Many of the details about the cases Lincoln handled during his 23 years of practice have been lost to history. Now a national search is on to uncover documents that are in private hands; courthouse newspaper files, libraries and attics that will shed light on Lincoln's law career — and therefore on his motive abilities and even some of the mysterious aspects of his personal life.

The basic nine-volume "Collect-ed Writs" of Lincoln documents that he published 35 years ago does not include his legal cases, which were supposed to be brought out separately. The legal material was considered too scattered and inaccurate to include. Lincoln

tried at least 3,000 cases at all levels of the state and federal court systems. He argued about 250 cases before the Illinois Supreme Court. There are some 75,000 documents relating to these various actions.

The ambitious research project could help to fill in many blanks about Lincoln's professional life. Among the questions that "The Lincoln Legals" hopes to offer clues to are these:

Was Lincoln just a small-time country lawyer or was he really a big-time railroad lawyer? Would he take any case regardless of his principles — and why on a few occasions did he defend certain questionable clients? Did knowledge of the law mold his character — and what effect did his legal background have on his brilliance as a writer and his controversial wartime interpretations of the Constitution?

The 16th president practiced in Springfield from 1837 until 1861 — he laughed when an old friend told him he was "too lazy to be anything but a lawyer" — before bidding farewell to his neighbors at the Great Western railroad depot and riding off to the White House and into history, never to see his hometown again.

Scattered at Lincoln's desk in the quaintly preserved law offices of Lincoln & Herndon on the third floor of the brick and wood building on the corner of Sixth and Adams streets, Roger D. Bridges spoke of the quest that he and his



Lincoln, the lawyer president, carved in stone: "Resolve to be honest at all events."

full-time three-member staff are pursuing to unearth the Lincoln legal cases.

Bridges' own office is only a few doors from the modest rooms once occupied by Lincoln & Herndon. A historian and the former head librarian of the Illinois State Historical Library, he serves as director and editor of the project, which is supported by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the private Abraham Lincoln Association and

the University of Illinois law school. Its annual budget is \$330,000; the project is still shy nearly \$100,000 for this year.

"The Lincoln Legals" has already discovered new material, Bridges said, including information about cases in which Lincoln was engaged all over the Eighth Judicial Circuit, sometimes for his own clients, at other times as co-counsel with lawyers who sought his services as a courtroom advocate or to

argue their cases before the Illinois Supreme Court. Some material was found in bank lockboxes, some in lawyer's offices as decoration, some in old courthouses.

Bridges said that a number of Lincoln's cases set precedents.

"Among his more notable cases was *Hurd v. the Rock Island Bridge Co.*, tried before the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago in 1857," he said.

"That case, as Lincoln insisted, affirmed the right of railroads to equal access with river boats to transportation routes. And in an important Illinois Supreme Court decision, the Illinois Central Railroad Co. v. the County of McLean in 1854, Lincoln won an exemption for the railroad from taxation by a local unit of government."

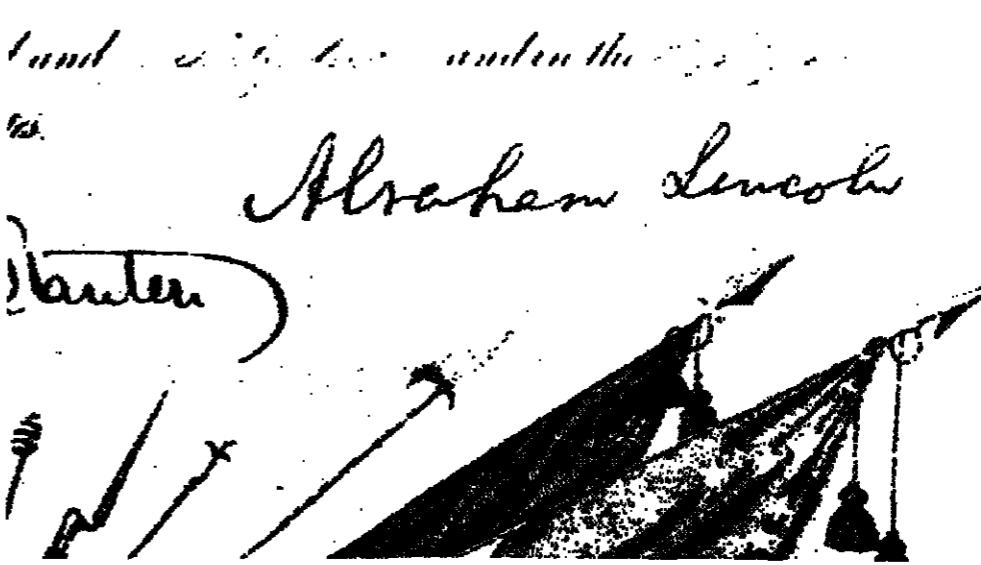
For a hundred years, historians and biographers have wondered about Lincoln's role in slave cases in Illinois. He found himself as an advocate on both sides in two separate cases. He successfully defended the freedom of a slave, Nance, in the Supreme Court in 1840, but he lost in 1847 when he attempted to uphold the rights of a slaveholder, Robert Matson, who brought a Kentucky slave to Illinois.

"Lincoln is where we expect to find a great deal of information."

Bridges said that one of the great dreams of his staff was to find comments by Lincoln himself on the law and its meaning to him and the nation. He cited the one known fragment in existence — Lincoln's notes for a law lecture in 1850.

Lincoln said: "Resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

"The Matson case is just the kind



of case that we're anxious to find more documentation about," Bridges said.

Since "The Lincoln Legals" got into high gear about a year ago, private dealers, lawyers and court officials in Illinois and New York have produced documents in their possession.

"We found 12 Lincoln cases in the Federal Records Center in Chicago," Bridges said. "We know that Logan & Lincoln handled at least 700 bankruptcy cases in 1842 because lawyers from all over the state sent their cases to Springfield, where the federal court existed on the second floor of this building. Other records were burned in the Chicago fire."

Bridges said that one of their best sources of information were the Works Progress Administration records, assembled during the Depression by librarians, authors and press.

"Some people later called this work for the unemployed just a hounddog, but it is very valuable to us today," he said. "The WPA workers prepared an index to all the Illinois newspapers that contained Lincoln references. We have dozens of boxes of these newspaper citations, which we're now following up. Since the courts kept very poor records, the newspapers often reported the facts in important cases. Here is where we expect to find a great deal of information."

Bridges said that one of the great dreams of his staff was to find comments by Lincoln himself on the law and its meaning to him and the nation. He cited the one known fragment in existence — Lincoln's notes for a law lecture in 1850.

Lincoln said: "Resolve to be honest at all events; and if in your judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

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## DONESBURY



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one of produceritis is the alternative to making the pose a museum could have something from the Bach Festival's one-night at the Royal Opera House Sunday with 1774 production of Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice" previously seen in the ten in Athens and Granada. The objective was to present opera just as research suggests it originally was in Paris we choreography, period setting, period movements, gestures, etc., supported by BF Baroque Orchestra and veteran specialist Charles Farjeon. It was a memorably full evening at the opera. The Paris edition calls for a big contralto (originally a soprano) in the title role rather than a tenor (originally a castrato) and the 1762 Vienna premiere in the The tenor was the Swiss Al Jäggi. Although the voice is not so large an audience is a stylist singer, and it moved and sounded perfectly into Tom Hulce's ornate chorographic performance as between the 1762 and the 1774 Paris revival is a matter of taste. The one is the more moving and a solo voice better suited to the role of Orpheus's predicament. The Paris revision is decorative and enjoys some musical (and choreographic) movements. But for 20th-century ears, the dances are wonderfully well done: we go on too long. ve le muse!

erry Pleasant is a London author and critic who spans music and opera.

ollector's Guide

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Spain (post) Pts.	29,000	45	16,000	40	8,800	33
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Sweden (post) S.Kr.	1,800	45	990	40	540	34
— (hd.del.) S.Kr.	2,300	30	1,270	22	700	14
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	430	Varies by country	230	Varies by country	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States \$	580	320	175			

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Mystery Bid Challenges VNU for Publisher Audet**

By Ronald van de Krol

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

AMSTERDAM — A rival tender offer has emerged to challenge a 270 million guilder (\$142.2 million) bid by NV Verenigd Bezit VNU, the largest publishing group in the Netherlands, for the Dutch newspaper publisher Audet NV. But VNU said Friday that it did not plan to raise its bid.

Trading in Audet and VNU shares was suspended for the entire day following an announcement Thursday night by a Dutch banking syndicate that it would place advertisements on behalf of mystery investors in Saturday editions of Dutch newspapers.

In a move unprecedented in the Dutch corporate sector, the ads will call on Audet shareholders to specify by Wednesday the price at which they would be willing to tender their shares.

On Feb. 22, just one day ahead of the expiration of VNU's tender offer, the mystery investors will announce which, if any, of the tendered shares they are prepared to buy and at what price, according to the banking syndicate.

The battle for Audet's shares comes six months after Elsevier NV, then the second-largest pub-

lisher in the Netherlands, failed to triumph in its rare, hostile takeover bid for Kluwer NV, the third-ranked publisher.

Kluwer later merged with Wolters Samsom Groep NV, another publisher, which secured 51 percent of Kluwer's common stock through a friendly counteroffer.

Look Hieselaar, a spokesman for VNU, said it "does not plan to take part in a speculative bidding war" for Audet. "Our offer is a fair one," he said, "and Audet will resist any

other takeover attempts." VNU's bid was unveiled in December.

The identity of the rival bidders is the focus of much speculation. Analysts are unsure whether the suitors are simply Audet shareholders pressuring VNU to raise its bid or investors interested in taking over Audet.

"If it's a serious attempt, then Elsevier, Wolters Kluwer and De Telegraaf would all come to mind," a share analyst in Amsterdam said.

"But there is simply no evidence of

this yet," De Telegraaf is a daily newspaper publisher.

On Thursday, before the rival tender offer was announced, Audet's stock surged 22.50 guilders to close at 290 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, substantially higher than the per-share value of VNU's bid.

On the basis of VNU's closing price of 69 guilders, its offer is now worth 272.50 guilders a share, valuing Audet at slightly less than 270 million guilders. VNU is offering to pay 2.5 VNU shares plus 100 guilders in cash for each Audet share.

Earlier in the week, a group of dissident Audet shareholders who claim to own 30 percent of the company's share capital tried but failed to block the proposed takeover by VNU in court, arguing that the bid was too low.

Analysts pointed out Friday that the bank syndicate that is managing the new tender offer also includes the Amsterdam-based stockbroking firm Optimix.

The director of Optimix is a member of the Hazewinkel family, which holds about 20 percent of Audet's stock and forms the largest single block within the group of dissident shareholders.

**Ford Seeking Job Cuts at One of Its U.K. Plants**

By Reuters

LONDON — Ford Motor Co. hit by a strike at its 22 British plants that has affected operations across Europe and caused thousands of layoffs in Belgium, said Friday that it is seeking an unspecified number of job cuts at its Dagenham plant.

A spokesman for Ford declined to comment on British news reports that the company had detailed plans in a confidential memorandum to lay off more than 3,000 workers in Britain while doubling output over the next four years.

He said that Ford was considering cutting jobs on a voluntary basis at the plant in southeastern England to improve productivity. He contended that the plan was unrelated to the week-long strike by 32,500 workers at the British plant from a net liquidity deficit of 17 billion Deutsche marks to a net surplus of 14 billion DM (\$10 billion to \$8.23 billion).

The strike began Monday over a planned restructuring aimed at improving efficiency and bringing output into line with Ford's continental plants and competitors.

Ford wants to link changes in work practices with pay agreements and to break down traditional distinctions between blue- and white-collar workers.

The company laid off 7,200 workers at its factory in Genk in eastern Belgium Friday after 2,500 parts were sold to report for work Tuesday because of a shortage of parts supplied from Britain.

But German caution retains the upper hand.

"The opinion of German firms is that American firms even after the crash are relatively expensive," said Hans-Joachim Pilz, a Bank in Liechtenstein analyst.

**In Germany, the Takeover Not Taken****Natural Caution Blinds Firms to Potential Bargains**

FRANKFURT — Several years of healthy profits and limited investment have enhanced the liquidity of West German companies, but traditional German caution continues to steer them away from ambitious U.S.-style takeovers, analysts say.

They say that the same gloomy assessment of economic prospects that has discouraged companies from investing higher profits will also dissuade them from entering the merger game.

"One must see" the lack of takeover activity "against the background of the many acquisitions in the 1970s," he said, adding that these "weren't exactly a success. That made people here generally cautious about acquisitions, especially abroad."

Analysts said the strength of the mark gave German companies an important incentive to expand production abroad. As major exporters it is also crucial

"France is by far the most important foreign market for West German firms," he said, adding that "all the well-known companies have bought something in the French market."

Margot Schönen, an analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, said that West German companies had lagged behind American and other competitors in expanding foreign production, concentrating instead on creating distribution networks.

She added that this was now changing and noted that the chemical concerns had led the way, establishing themselves as worldwide producers. Hoechst AG, the last to make the jump, bought Celanese Corp. of the United States last February.

But analysts said that other companies, including Siemens AG, with about 23 billion DM in ready cash, were having trouble finding the right opportunity.

West Germany's medium-size companies, which form the backbone of its industry, face a slightly different problem.

"Several engineering firms are interested in taking over firms in America," Mr. Giese said, "but they can't find the right thing to fit into their production structure."

He added that German banks had "discovered rather late" the area of mergers and acquisitions, while the close involvement of banks in corporate affairs discouraged domestic takeovers and helped promote a cautious, discreet style of management.

**Télémechanique Bid Is Set**

By Reuters

PARIS — The engineering group Schneider SA has offered 3,900 francs a share for 53.5 percent of Télémechanique Électrique SA, or a total of 2.66 billion francs (currently \$466.7 million), the stockbroker.

The hostile bid is for 680,850 shares, the association said. Schneider already holds at least 12.1 percent of the company, which makes parts and systems for automation in the electronics industry.

The offer is valid until March 14. Télémechanique has said it will fight the bid and is holding talks with several French and foreign companies that might be willing to intervene.

"Our opinion of Schneider's offer has not changed iota," the Télémechanique's marketing director, Paul Tribote, said Friday.

The group maintains that its activities are not compatible with those of Schneider's electronics subsidiary, Merlin Gerin.

**Trump Says He Holds 0.5% of MCA, Seeks Up to 24.9%**

By Reuters

LOS ANGELES — MCA Inc. said Friday that the real estate developer Donald J. Trump holds 375,000 shares, or about 0.5 percent, of its common stock and may acquire up to 24.9 percent.

The news boosted MCA's stock

by \$5.75 a share to close Friday at \$45.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

MCA said that Mr. Trump, who also controls Resorts International Inc., hotel and casino company, had notified it that he intends to

buy at least \$15 million worth of MCA shares.

MCA reported fourth quarter earnings of \$21.8 million, or 30 cents a share, up 26 percent from \$17.3 million, or 23 cents a share, a year earlier.

But earnings for the year fell 9 percent, to \$137.3 million, from \$150.9 million in 1986. Except in 1982, when its release "E.T. the Extraterrestrial" was a huge hit, the company's profits have been relatively stagnant for several years.

In his notification, Mr. Trump said that acquisitions of MCA shares would depend upon the price and availability of MCA shares and general economic and market conditions.

In January, MCA announced an agreement with Nippon Steel Corp. of Japan to develop a film and television studio and theme park in Japan and explore other joint ventures.

Philip Brass, Dunlop's managing director, said that the write-offs were a matter of longstanding accounting policy. He predicted that extra debt assumed to make the purchases would soon fall to traditional levels.

Sales at Dunlop's latex subsidiary, Ansell International Ltd., increased more than 30 percent in the first half.

Ansell is the world's largest condom maker, producing more than 1 billion a year, or about 25 percent of the world market.

Sales at the conglomerate, which

also has interests in electrical goods, clothing and consumer products, climbed 30 percent to 1.74 billion dollars from 1.34 billion.

But the result was clouded by a 190.86 million dollar extraordinary loss, compared with a 6.94 million dollar loss in the year-earlier period.

The charge resulted largely from goodwill write-offs on the acquisition of the clothing maker Bonds Coats Patons Ltd. and 60 percent of the U.S. battery maker GNB Inc.

Salomon's profit jumped 31 percent in the six months ended Dec. 31, and it cited the international AIDS scare, new products and growth in all divisions.

Profit rose to 85.75 million Australian dollars, from 65.42 million a year earlier. The company's lines of latex products were a major factor, including condoms and surgical gloves.

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Up Sharply on Trade Figures

Compiled by the Staff from Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose sharply Friday on news that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed in December for the second consecutive month.

In recent months, the dollar's performance has been closely tied to the monthly fluctuations in the trade deficit.

Traders said the dollar moved instantly upwards in early morning trading, after the Commerce Department announced that the December trade gap was \$12.2 billion.

In January, the dollar soared when the market learned that the deficit shrank to \$13.2 billion in November from the unprecedented level of \$17.6 billion in September.

In New York, the dollar rose more than 2 pennies on Friday to close at 1.7115 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6915 on Thursday. It also rose more than 1.5 Japanese yen, to 131.00 from 129.375.

The dollar closed at 5.7795 French francs, more than 5 cents up from 5.7210, and at 1.4070 Swiss francs, up from 1.3885.

The dollar was also more than 2 cents stronger against the pound, which closed at \$1.7405, against \$1.7600 on Thursday.

"We've had two months in a row of decent trade numbers," said

## London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

The dollar peaked at 1.7220 DM in London, the highest level seen since early November, and 131.70 yen, the highest since mid-December.

Buying enthusiasm was dampened when dealers took a closer look at the trade figures.

"The breakdown is a bit disappointing," said Steve Kelleher, corporate adviser at Chemical Bank. He noted that imports showed no improvement from November and stood at \$37 billion, while the trade deficit on manufactured goods had actually grown.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.6971 DM in Frankfurt, ahead of 1.6909 on Thursday, and at 5.7500 French francs in Paris, up from 5.7163.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.4065 Swiss francs in 1.3863. (UPI, Reuters)

## Fed Maintained Pressure

The Federal Open Market Committee, the Fed's policy-making body, voted at its Dec. 15-16 meeting to maintain the existing degree of pressure on reserves while it began to return open-market operations back to normal after the October stock collapse, when many were desperate for credit.

Mr. Sanford, 51, says the charges are unfair. "There's always a guy in the class who gets blamed when there's a problem," he said. "In this case it was because we didn't handle it as smoothly as we might."

Bankers' Trust says that, in fact,

Bankers' Trust tripled its lending to securities firms the week of Oct. 19.

Mr. Sanford declined to confirm that figure, but said that his bank should have taken the initiative in calling the heads of the large securities firms to tell them credit would be available, as the chairman of other big New York banks did.

But the most stunning aspect of

Bankers' Trust's activities has been

its success in bond and foreign-

exchange trading. In the fourth

quarter alone, trading profits

soared to \$483.2 million.

Their success is so good it's

freakish," said J. Richard Fredericks, the bank stock analyst for

Montgomery Securities in San

Francisco. And 1987 was not a

fluke. Although Bankers' Trust has

posted some quarterly losses in its

trading activities, on an annual basis

its trading has been consistently

profitable over the last 20 years.

That success comes from its will-

ingness to place huge bets on where

it thinks the dollar will go.

Its willingness to play for such

high stakes has created a mystique

even among other big players in the

foreign exchange markets. Some of

its competitors estimate that Bankers' Trust will order foreign currency sales or purchases of as much as

\$1 billion or \$2 billion at a time.

When other participants in the

market see the bank beginning to

sell huge amounts of dollars, they

fear that its action will move the

market, at least for a few minutes.

To share in the profits, they join the

move. Indeed, Bankers' Trust's

mystique contributes to its success.

"They'll say to another bank, 'buy

\$100 million for us,'" explained a

foreign-exchange expert at a rival

stock market collapse, when many

were desperate for credit.

Officials of E.F. Hutton & Co. have blamed Bankers' Trust for pulling lines of credit. They suggest that Hutton's ensuing liquidity

problems contributed to its need to

merge with Shearson Lehman

Hutton. Other firms, especially

smaller ones, also criticized

the bank for reliance in lending

to its own shareholders.

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unfair. "There's always a guy in

the class who gets blamed when

there's a problem," he said. "In this

case it was because we didn't han-

dle it as smoothly as we might."

Bankers' Trust says that, in fact,

Bankers' Trust tripled its lending to

securities firms the week of Oct. 19.

Mr. Sanford declined to confirm that

figure, but said that his bank should

have taken the initiative in calling the

heads of the large securities firms to

tell them credit would be available,

as the chairman of other big New York

banks did.

He noted that imports showed no

improvement from November and stood

**ACROSS**

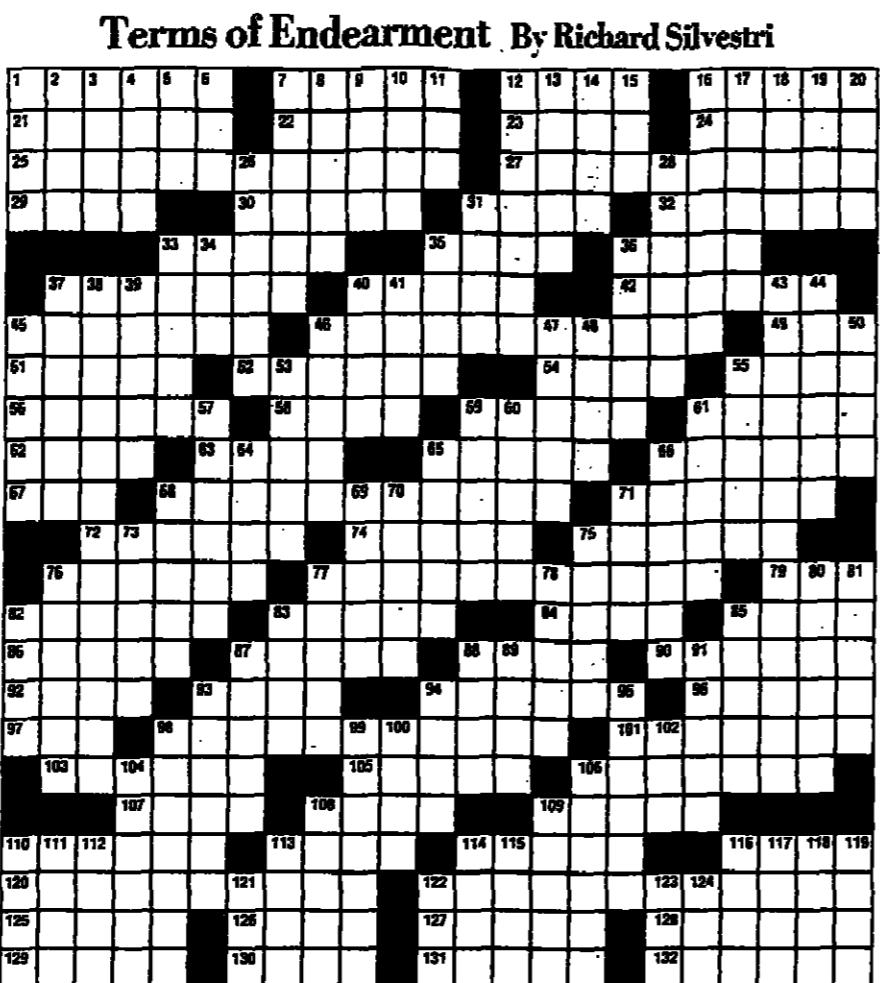
- 1 Sales ploy
- 2 Cause of bankruptcy
- 12 Noted netman
- 16 Edge
- 21 Gotten up
- 22 Approximately
- 23 Leave port
- 24 Underworld name
- 25 Former U.S. post on the site of Chicago
- 27 Syrup source
- 29 Hubbub
- 30 Back of the boat
- 31 Well-heeled
- 32 Take to a higher court
- 33 Looked over the joint
- 35 Pretense
- 36 Rara —
- 37 Used an aerosol can
- 40 A bit wet
- 42 Go over a paragraph again
- 45 Part of Old Glory
- 46 Fragrant vine
- 49 San Francisco hill
- 51 Calvin of the P.G.A.
- 52 Put in a warehouse

**ACROSS**

- 54 Delhi titles
- 55 Soil: Comb. form
- 56 Slope backward
- 58 Rock group?
- 59 Indian, e.g.
- 61 Salad stuff
- 62 Goddess of discord
- 63 Narrow road
- 65 Pertinent
- 66 Glum
- 67 That, in Taxco
- 68 Perambulators
- 71 Deprived
- 72 Marries
- 74 Scandinavian
- 75 Melon pear
- 76 Stage
- 77 Ocarina
- 79 Unmatched
- 82 Buzzed
- 83 "Love Is — You Find It"
- 84 Yakutsk's river
- 85 Invention
- 86 Double curves
- 87 Herrings' kin
- 88 Leonine hideaway
- 90 East Indian sailor
- 92 Expresses
- 93 Furtile

**ACROSS**

- 94 Rounds of applause
- 95 Blues street in Memphis
- 97 "Good Feeling" time
- 98 Wimbledon score
- 101 Started a tin lizze
- 103 Magician's hiding place
- 105 March man
- 106 Hambletonian entrant
- 107 Skater Babylonia and namesakes
- 108 Blossom support
- 109 Savage
- 110 Throw — into (frighten)
- 113 E.P.A. concern
- 114 Parody
- 116 Iridescent gem
- 120 S.C. county
- 122 Chicaneary
- 125 A second time
- 126 Spore clusters
- 127 Racecourse
- 128 Place for wine
- 129 Ferber novel
- 130 Moflo or Magnani
- 131 Woolf's Russian princess
- 132 Henry — Commager



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**DOWN**

1 Good deal

2 Switch ending

3 Shuttlecock

4 In the matter of

5 Bandleader Weems

6 Compass point

7 Moved quickly

8 Flowed back

9 Lou

10 Pirotte

11 Att. place

12 Shortstop's statistics

13 Culinary creation

14 Dry's partner

15 Note for Guido

16 Certain Transylvanian

17 Slip by

18 Ready for harvest

19 Red-carpet event

20 Dormund donkey

26 Evaluate

28 Becomes frayed

31 Promising

33 Like Batman

34 Affirmative asea

35 Spotted

36 Yossarian portrayer

37 Takes the helm

38 Gold or platinum

39 Ceremonial acts

40 Additional

41 Change for a five

43 Popular dessert

44 Devon neighbor

45 Binge

46 Biblical mount

47 Plaintiffs of a sort

48 Study belatedly

50 Naval officer, for short

53 Broadway awards

**DOWN**

55 "Let's Fall in Love" composer

57 Ecstatic

59 Specialist in love poetry

60 Inch along

61 Interesting rarity

64 Burrows and Fortas

65 See eye to eye

66 Of a nasal partition

68 Waits awhile

69 Single

70 Comers' opposites

71 Chili bit

73 Capital of Gard

**DOWN**

75 Feather: Comb, form

76 Portends

77 Ladd classic

78 Popeye's sweetheart

80 Blackjack opponent

81 Ventured

82 Expectation

83 Joy

85 — a letter to my love

87 Jimmy Valentine's targets

88 Luang Prabang's land

89 Menlo Park middle name

91 Slacken

93 The Scarlet woman

94 Urban eyesore

95 Nape

96 He wrote "The Big Clock": 1946

99 Where Tallinn is

100 Carol word

102 Twaddle

104 And others, to Ovid

106 Three-horse vehicle

108 Derision

109 Bungle

110 Rehan and Neilson

**DOWN**

113 Collar type

114 Evening, in Italia

115 Sch. groups

116 Cast coquetish glances

117 Soccer great

118 Soviet sea

119 Erato's instrument

121 Org. founded by Juliette Low

122 ATD scores six

123 Wheeze come shaveratilis:

Abbr.: Fetch

"C": The Secret Life of Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, Spymaster to Winston Churchill.

By Anthony Cave Brown. 830 pages. \$25. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Andrew

IT is doubtful whether Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, chief of the espionage agency SIS (also known as MI6) from 1939 to 1952, was as Anthony Cave Brown claims, the greatest spymaster in British history. But he was certainly one of the best connected. His father's family had made its fortune in Scotch whisky, founding the largest distilling company in the world. His mother was lady-in-waiting to Queen Mary, wife of King George V.

Menzies went to Britain's most prestigious school, Eton College, where he was president of "Pop," the Eton Society; he served in the equally prestigious Life Guards, chosen from "the most select families" to protect the sovereign; and he

**BOOKS**

became a habitué of White's, the most exclusive club in London. Menzies' marriages were equally select; he married successively an earl's daughter, a baron's granddaughter and a baronet's daughter previously married to a viscount.

Despite his social success, Menzies has remained one of the most shadowy figures in modern British history. Since the governments he served insisted, like Mrs. Thatcher, on maintaining the transparent official fiction that SIS did not exist, Menzies' 13 years as "chief of SIS" have never been officially acknowledged; Brown provides a vivid portrait of an officially invisible man.

During the Second World War, Menzies presided over the golden age of British intelligence. The "Ultra" intelligence gained from breaking enemy codes and ciphers, especially the German "Enigma" machine cipher, was the best in British history. As well as running SIS, Menzies was non-operational director of the signals intelligence unit at Bletchley

Park which produced Ultra. He had, however, no direct role in its production. In October 1941 the four leading codebreakers at Bletchley Park, fearful that their shortage of resources threatened the continuance of Ultra, appealed directly to the prime minister. Churchill immediately wrote an "Action This Day" order. Menzies, however, descended on Bletchley Park to rebuke the chief author of the appeal for wasting the prime minister's time.

But if Menzies was not always in tune with his codebreakers, he quickly grasped the importance of their product. During World War II, Menzies became Churchill's main intelligence adviser.

Though some of Brown's main sources have been used by previous historians, he adds usefully to our knowledge of Menzies' wartime role. His interesting assessment of that role, however, is marred by an intermittent tendency to indulge in conspiratorial theory. He revives the now discredited myth that Menzies and Churchill had two or three days' advance warning of the bombing of Coventry but allowed the city center and its population to be obliterated by the Luftwaffe in order to protect the Ultra secret. The main novelty of Brown's rather sketchy account of Menzies' postwar career as "C" is the hypothesis that Kim Philby, the Soviet mole in SIS, did not, after all, completely outwit Menzies. He suggests instead that Menzies manipulated Philby in some great strategic deception to fool the Russians.

Only by advancing this bizarre theory can Brown sustain his argument that Menzies was "the greatest British spymaster," but he is unlikely to find many takers for it. For some months during Menzies' retirement, the guest room above his bedroom was occupied by his future son-in-law, Captain Brian Bell. "Since the walls and ceilings were thin," Captain Bell recalls, "I once discovered that S.G.M. was suffering from the most appalling nightmares, to do, apparently, with Philby." When it came to fighting the Cold War, Philby, alas, was an abler warrior than Menzies.

Christopher Andrew, a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University, is the author of "Her Majesty's Secret Service." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

HAVE YA GOT ONE THAT GOES EASY ON THE MUSH?\*

**World Stock Markets**

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 12

Amsterdam		Deutsche Bobstadt		Johannesburg		London		Milan		Paris		Stockholm		Toronto	
Class	Prev.	AEC	1925	3110*	3110*	Sid Chari, Bank	512	Total Value	33110*	211	Bridgestone	1200	Stock	Feb. 12	
ABN Bank	37.20	27.20	413	411.00	411.00	Surveillance	513	3110*	3110*	211	Castrol	1220	Stock	Canadian stocks rise 4%	
ABN Holding	5.60	5.50	256	257	257	Tate & Lyle	514	211	211	211	Scania	1230	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Algemene	60.50	60.50	256	257	257	Thorn Emi	515	211	211	211	Scania	1240	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Algemene	74.30	74.30	272	272	272	Thomson	516	211	211	211	Scania	1250	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Algemene	22.30	22.30	220	220	220	Thyssen	517	211	211	211	Scania	1260	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
AMEV	42.30	42.30	270	270	270	Unilever	518	211	211	211	Scania	1270	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	8.70	8.70	401	401	401	United Biscuits	519	211	211	211	Scania	1280	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	114.50	114.50	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	520	211	211	211	Scania	1290	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	521	211	211	211	Scania	1300	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	522	211	211	211	Scania	1310	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	523	211	211	211	Scania	1320	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	524	211	211	211	Scania	1330	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	525	211	211	211	Scania	1340	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	526	211	211	211	Scania	1350	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	527	211	211	211	Scania	1360	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	528	211	211	211	Scania	1370	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	529	211	211	211	Scania	1380	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	530	211	211	211	Scania	1390	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	531	211	211	211	Scania	1400	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	532	211	211	211	Scania	1410	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	533	211	211	211	Scania	1420	Stock	High: Low 2 P.M. Open	
Amico	26.40	26.40	1220	1220	1220	Woolworth	534	211</td							

## SPORTS

**Rooting for a Chinook After Unfriendly Skies**By George Vecsey  
*New York Times Service*

SPOKANE, Washington — We have seen the chinook wind and it works, melting the snow in its path like a giant microwave oven demolishing an ice-cream cone.

Up to now, the chinook had been the mythical but dominant figure of the Winter Games, which allegedly open Saturday in a place called Calgary, somewhere to the east and north of here. But by virtue of its first strike, chinook now looms as the Terrell and Dean, the Miracle on Ice hockey team, the Peggy Fleming, the Sonja Henie of these Winter Games.

According to early settlers who have been able to mush, you huskies, into Calgary, the wintry perfection of that Olympic site is currently threatened by the heat of the chinook. The temperature had risen from 10 below zero Fahrenheit (24 centigrade) Wednesday morning to 55 degrees by 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, but there was still plenty of white stuff, at last report.

The powers of a chinook — which means snow-eater in the Chinook Indian language — had seemed vastly exaggerated or even the figment of some hallucination, like Bigfoot, the Loch Ness Monster.

However, courtesy of the unfriendly skies, some hardy Olympic travelers, including some American curlers from Madison, Wisconsin, were given an excursion, at no extra charge, to the east side before anybody can say Juan Antonio Samaranch.

This possibility of a chinook has raised a huge moral issue. The Olympic organizers keep insisting they have enough snow stockpiled to satisfy all the bobsledders, lugers, skiers, ski-jumpers and other outdoor maniacs attracted by the Winter Games.

But the organizers tend to sound as confident about overcoming the ultimate chinook as George Bush's campaign managers sound about Bob Dole and Pat Robertson.

The possibility of a chinook has raised a huge moral issue with anybody not totally committed to the wonders of winter sports. On the way to Calgary, does one secretly wish for one huge blast from the west, to blow down over the Canadian Rockies and turn all of Alberta into a giant steam bath?

Our first glimpse of a chinook came in the darkest hours just before dawn Thursday. But not, however, in Calgary, Alberta. Instead, by virtue of a snowstorm in Chicago, pilots visiting steering class to peer out the windows and inspect ice on the wings and then the pilots running out of legal air time, an entire plane load of curlers, journalists and a few normal people was deposited on the doorstep of Spokane during a regularly scheduled stop between Chicago and Calgary.

Spokane between Chicago and Calgary? When you fly cut-rate tickets on the friendly skies, it makes a weird kind of sense.

Tom T. Hall, the bard of Olive Hill, Kentucky, once wrote a song about a disruption in life called "Spokane Blues," whose opening line was, as memory recalls, "I don't know what I'm doing here, I should be somewhere else."

Thinking the very same thing, curlers, journalists and civilians stumbled into the warm, misty darkness and hailed taxicabs to the nearest motel. Our cabby — journalists somehow always draw narrative cabbies — gave us a rundown on the local meteorological conditions.

"It's about 40 degrees right now," he said, nodding toward the steamy roads and the muddy fields, where only a trace of snow remained.

"It was about minus 3 before this chinook came in," he added, speaking in Fahrenheit, of course.

Some tenderfeet immediately made inquiries about covering the Olympics right from here, the warm weather haven of the northwest, but after the pilots got their rest, the plan was to head for Calgary, where chinook was blowing its steaming vapors.

Life will never be the same after experiencing chinook. For the remainder of these Games, the slightest inconvenience from the cold will raise the temptation of invoking yet another chinook.

What if a lot of people got cold at once and started wishing secretly, guiltily, or maliciously, for a hot wind over the Rockies? What if the cumulative effect was like the whole world applauding to save Tinkerbell in "Peter Pan"? What if thousands of frozen tourists willed a chinook all at the same time?

What if all those lumpy, healthy nuts in their bright stretch uniforms went to the hills one morning only to find craggy rocks, brown mud and the remainder of last summer's green grass staring at them? What would ABC-TV show to the waiting world?

"What about all those poor athletes who have trained half their lives to get to the Olympics?" asks the voice of conscience. "Have you no empathy? Would you really root for a chinook just for your own selfish comfort?"

The answer — particularly after Thursday's horror show involving those once friendly skies — is, you bet your silk long johns some of us would.

**SCOREBOARD****Olympics on TV****National Basketball Association Standings****EASTERN CONFERENCE****Atlantic Division****W L Pct. GB****Boston 33-14 .732 1****Philadelphia 27-20 .583 2****New York 18-29 .391 3****New Jersey 11-35 .229 21½****Central Division****W L Pct. GB****Atlanta 31-15 .674 1****Detroit 24-22 .526 2****Chicago 27-20 .597 4½****Minnesota 22-21 .523 7****Indiana 24-22 .556 14½****Cleveland 24-23 .511 7½****WESTERN CONFERENCE****Midwest Division****W L Pct. GB****Dallas 29-16 .622 1****Denver 27-18 .590 2****Seattle 26-19 .540 3½****Utah 23-22 .500 5½****San Antonio 18-25 .419 10½****Sacramento 12-39 .233 14****Pacific Division****W L Pct. GB****L.A. Lakers 27-9 .740 1****Portland 27-17 .714 2½****Seattle 24-21 .593 11****Phoenix 14-20 .455 21½****Golden State 11-22 .391 24½****Los Angeles Clippers 11-23 .370 26½****FAR WEST****Arizona 29-17 .747 1****Portland 26-20 .632 2****Seattle 21-26 .520 3½****Golden State 25-22 .625 13½****San Francisco 24-22 .563 18½****Utah 23-24 .533 20½****New Mexico 19-24 .438 26½****Seattle 24-24 .563 28½****Portland 22-24 .545 30½****WATERFALL****W L Pct. GB****Atlanta 27-16 .636 1****Detroit 25-18 .591 2****Chicago 24-22 .574 3½****Minnesota 22-22 .555 5½****Philadelphia 22-27 .57 51 214 205****San Antonio 23-19 .57 71 217 172****Montreal 20-22 .49 126 184 184****NY Islanders 22-22 .6 6 218 224****Pittsburgh 24-24 .59 7 218 224****Washington 22-22 .6 6 218 224****NY Rangers 22-22 .7 51 214 205****Adams Division****W L Pct. GB****Boston 27-19 .57 71 217 172****Montreal 20-22 .49 126 184 184****Buffalo 25-22 .6 6 218 224****Hartford 22-22 .7 51 214 205****Quebec 22-22 .4 41 191 201****CAMPBELL CONFERENCE****W L Pct. GB****Seattle 27-17 .6 72 272 210****Edmonton 21-17 .5 7 251 192****Calgary 25-22 .7 9 255 204****Montreal 22-22 .7 9 255 225****Toronto 18-32 .4 1 244 242****Sydney Division****W L Pct. GB****Calgary 22-17 .6 7 222 210****Edmonton 21-17 .5 7 251 192****Vancouver 22-22 .7 9 243 228****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS****W L Pct. GB****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Calgary 22-22 .7 9 243 228****Vancouver 18-22 .4 1 244 242****Montreal 18-22 .4 1 244 242**</div

